

THE SILENT WORLD.

Vol. II.

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No. 2.

FOR THE SILENT WORLD.

THE FIRST GREAT CAUSE.

There is a hand that moves the tide,
The purple tide of life, that flows,
And every beating shows it wide,
And each warm pulse a Creator knows.

And as we breathe, awake or sleep,
'Tis something moves us with its laws—
And as the sun in the blue deep,
Tells there exists a First Great Cause.

And hath this Cause spoken to us,
Or have we e'er a sign to tell,
To trace the Will unto the past,
Or fathom the Omnific spell?

Yes; it is written—and the Book
Wide open lays before our sight,
Invites from mortals each a look,
And in this dark world gives us light.

—J. J. FLOURNOY.

1871.

In the loom of time, the year 1871 has been weaving a many-colored pattern, made up, as all patterns are, of alternately dark and bright shades. For us, it may seem a mere tangled web of disjointed events, but in the eyes of the Master-Weaver the blood-red colors of war and the violet and golden hues of peace and prosperity have been equally needful to the perfection of the design.

France, writhing under blows inflicted by her own hand, has had an important part to play in the drama of the year. She has attempted to accomplish by physical force what could only be wrought by moral power. Other nations have looked on with intense interest at the successive changes in her Government. Revolutions always commence in *ideas*, and through all the fluctuations of feeling among the French people we can trace the germ of those grand ideas which form the basis of our own Republic. Already the cause of education is gaining ground in Paris, and when the lower classes shall be raised from the ignorance and misery which now enthalls them; when that which forms the corner-stone of the social fabric—the sacredness of family ties—shall be duly recognized; above all, when a pure and Christlike religion shall be diffused among them—then may we hope to see the buds of civil freedom ripening into fruit. Moral and intellectual power, even when abused, is far more potent than corporeal strength, and it will yet be felt in France.

In Italy, too, an important work has been going on, which reached its consummation on the 27th of November. Then, for the first time, the Parliament of the Kingdom met at Rome. The causes which led to this event have been gradually maturing for the past seventy-five years, dating from the appearance of Bonaparte in Italy in 1796. Now, once more Italy takes her place among the independent nations of Europe. Her commercial advantages have been largely increased during the last year, and the establishment of the temporal power in Rome cannot be otherwise than favorable to increased progress. It is true that many of her people are still bound by the degrading chains of spiritual despotism, yet those chains are daily growing weaker, and the Pope finds himself powerless to resist the progress of free ideas and liberal views among them.

The march of civilization has not been confined to Europe. Even in Asia it is making progress. In China, especially, the past year has witnessed important changes in private life and public policy. The degrading and servile homage rendered for ages to the Chinese Emperor has now been exchanged for a respectful deference, similar to that given to an European monarch. The Government has recently sent thirty of its young men to be educated at an American college—a most significant fact—proving what a change is taking place in a country once so jealous of foreigners.

In our own fair land, the year has been pre-eminently one of progress. Education, science, and religion have been steadily advancing among us. We have not been exempt from calamity, yet let us not say that it is left out of God's wise design. One of our beautiful Western cities has been enveloped in a baptism of fire, unparalleled in history, but the simultaneous uprising of all classes to her relief has brought out many noble traits whose existence we have hitherto scarcely realized. The bad forces itself upon our notice, the good needs to be searched for, is true in more than one sense.

We have merely touched on a few of the many threads which have been woven into the pattern of the year. The inner working of the loom is out of sight, but we cannot doubt that, however variously it may work, the grand design of all is the elevation of all countries and nations to a higher plane of civilization.

A. C. J.

GEORGE KENT, a deaf-mute, by general admittance the champion (inland) fisherman of New England, if not of the country, reports his annual list as follows; 771 trout, 421 pickerel, and 1,138 other fish; total, 2,190. He also killed a water adder, five feet in length, a most venomous and villainous looking reptile. His fishing season is from April to August, inclusive.

A REPORTER who was present at the Boston Convention banquet delivers himself after this fashion: "The waiters had become so familiarized with the sign-language that they at first refused to converse with us in any other way." "We have no doubt that the prediction of the humorous Mr. C. proved true. He wrote, in reply to a question asked him as to how long the social season would last, 'We won't go home till morning.' Though strongly solicited to remain, we were compelled to turn a 'deaf' ear to their entreaties, and take our departure with the acknowledgment that we had had a 'dum' fine time. Truly, the millennium has indeed come, when 'the deaf hear, the dumb speak, and all have the gospel preached unto them.'"

THE following paragraph is from the Table Talk of the poet Rogers:

"I once dined at Mr. Stone's (at Hackney) with Fox, Sheridan, Talleyrand, Madame de Genlis, Pamela, and some other celebrated persons of the time. A natural son of Fox, a dumb boy, (who was the very image of his father, and who died a few years after, about the age of fifteen,) was also there, having come for the occasion from Braidwood's academy. To him Fox almost entirely confined his attention, conversing with him by the fingers; and their eyes glistened as they looked at each other. Talleyrand remarked to me, 'How strange it was to dine in company with the first orator in Europe, and only see him *talk with his fingers!*'"

THE SILENT WORLD.

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WASHINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1872.

NOTES.

THE chairman of the Clerc Memorial Committee chosen at Albany reported to the Boston Convention that his committee "was hard at work, and wished to be let alone for another year." Mr. Parkinson would like to know what it is the committee is so busy about, as he is a member, and has received no intimation that anything is being done.

WE commend the letter from Boston to the attention of our readers with considerable complacency, as it not only gives a succinct account of the convention, but is very entertaining reading in itself. The same correspondent will continue to furnish to THE SILENT WORLD from time to time entertaining letters concerning the doings of the New England deaf-mutes.

THE tenth convention of the New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes was a very delightful gathering. We are glad to observe that the ladies took the advice of our Albany correspondent, and were present in goodly numbers. As a consequence, we learn that the use of liquor was much less general. That correspondent can now plume his wing with some satisfaction if he has not too much modesty. The Sunday services were a very profitable part of the gathering, and we commend to those most interested the suggestion of our correspondent that Sunday be made one of the regular days for holding conventions.

BREVITIES.

THERE were about three hundred persons present at the Boston Convention.

OUR Boston correspondent, Nixon, buried Mr. Charles Parker before his time, as he is still alive in Des Moines, Iowa.

THE new Board of Managers of the New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes are, with two exceptions, temperance men.

THE two rival Christian Associations of Boston have united, under the title of "The United Society of Deaf-Mutes in Boston." We shall give the particulars in our next issue.

A HEARING gentleman, not wishing to disturb one of the sessions of the Boston Deaf-Mute Convention, went out of the hall on tip-toe and with cat-like tread, and was laughed at for his pains.

A PASSENGER on the train which recently killed the boy Henry Bednartz, of the New York Institution, asked one of the employees of the road if there had been an accident. "No; only pushed a man," was the reply.

A BROTHER of Benjamin Rowe wishes it understood that Benjamin was not on the track when killed, but on the ends of the sleepers. We confess we cannot see the difference. Neither can Benjamin, we opine. To make sure, we would advise all deaf people to keep off the sleepers.

THE historian of Hendrick Hudson and General Washington was at the Boston Convention, and a hackman of that benighted city was so devoid of the bump of veneration as to "take him in" on the evening of his arrival. He inquired of a driver the way to the United States Hotel. The hackman told him to jump in, and he did so; was carried about the city for fifteen or twenty minutes, and then landed in front of the hotel, about six rods from where he got into the carriage. The United States Hotel, be it known, is directly opposite the Boston and Albany depot, where our friend left the cars.

KEEP OFF THE RAILROAD TRACK!

WE have all read of that railroad conductor who feelingly declared that a deaf man would go ten miles out of his way to walk on a railroad track. Allowing for exaggeration, I fear the remark has some foundation in fact. The poor lad whose fate I here record, hoping others may take warning, must have gone a considerable distance out of his way to meet his fate on the railroad.

THIS victim to his own heedlessness and disregard of many warnings, enforced by the bloody spectacle of one of his school-mates, in the New York Institution, killed on the same road last June, was named Henry Bednartz, an intelligent lad of sixteen, a semi-mute of German birth—indeed, writing the German language with fluency and correctness. He came here two years ago to learn to write English, in which he had made great progress. A few days before Thanksgiving he obtained leave to go home and spend the Sunday; instead of going straight home, he went out of his way, as it seems, to look at an iron foundry on the banks of the river by the Hudson River railroad. Leaving this, he sauntered on with a pipe in his mouth, and stopped to gaze at the prospect, standing full on the right-hand track, and, of course, with his back turned to any train that might be approaching. We can only account for this singular conduct, as we have no reason to suppose he meditated suicide, by supposing that he thought the trains did not run on Sunday. The only train that did run that morning came just in this unguarded moment, struck him, hurled him forty yards, and dashed his brains out.

Will any number of such dreadful warnings ever avail to keep deaf men and boys from needlessly risking life and limb on a railroad track? I fear not, for I remember very well a former graduate of the N. Y. Institution, named Isaac Bragg or Bregg, (different branches of the family spelled the name in different ways,) who, barely escaping with his life from one accident of this kind, that left him a cripple, yet, with an incorrigible heedlessness, which looks like fatality, exposed himself a second time on a railroad track, and this time his recklessness was effectually crushed out of him. The multiplication of railroads and railroad accidents in this country seems to indicate that all the heedless deaf-mutes will before long be killed off.

THE writer is bound to confess that he has had himself some narrow escapes on railroads, but claims to have learned caution from them. Probably the greatest danger is when two trains are coming in opposite directions, and your attention being fixed on one you never think of looking round. One day, at a depot in New Jersey, the writer was waiting to take a train to New York. He saw the train coming up, and was on the edge of the platform, on the very point of stepping on the nearest track, the train being on the other, when a train from New York swept up within a yard of him, causing him to spring nimbly backward. Had he stepped down on the track just then hardly less than a miracle could have saved him. He resolved in future to look both ways before venturing on a railroad track.

J. R. B.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]
FROM BOSTON.

THE Tenth Convention of the New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes is over. It has been uncommonly well attended, and the ladies were quite numerous, both young and old. The members began to arrive at noon on Saturday, December 30th, and when we left, on Wednesday P. M., January 3d, a few were still lingering in the halls of the United States Hotel, apparently loath to take their departure. It has been a pleasant gathering, with very few occurrences to mar the recollections thereof.

THE CONVENTION

opened on Sunday morning with religious services at Mercantile Hall, under the auspices of the "Association" and "Union," which two bodies have been fraternizing together of late. The "New England Association," the "Boston Association," and the "Massachusetts Union" were out in force, and there were also present representatives of the "Empire State Association," "Fanwood Literary Association," and the "Literary Association" of New York city, a gathering which, to say the least, comprised as much intelligence and ability as any one of the past gatherings.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Dr. Gallaudet, who is an invaluable and invariable accessory to all our conventions, conducted the morning service. His subject was, "Unity: how to secure and how to perpetuate it," a most appropriate one, in view of the approaching union of the Boston societies. He gave us an excellent discourse. Briefly, deaf-mutes are few in number; cannot afford to be divided, either spiritually or temporally. In unity there was strength. It was gratifying to see the readiness with which, when once a plan had been agreed upon, they had shown their willingness to unite. The experience of the past would guide them in the future. When the deaf-mute societies were united, they might reasonably expect the Spirit of God to descend upon them as it did upon the disciples on the day of Pentecost. Then might they all know and feel the goodness of God and press on to secure eternal results.

In the afternoon, Mr. Bartlett, of Hartford, gave a brief discourse on the "Promises of God" from the text, "The Lord is not slack concerning His promises." He amply and fully proved that the very least of God's promises was sure of fulfilment, both because He is good and true, and because He is able. A most instructive and interesting exercise, given in the animated, enthusiastic style for which the gentleman is noted. He closed by saying that he was passing away; he might never address most of those present again; others must take his place as spiritual guide before long; but, when all earthly things should have passed away, he trusted for a glorious meeting above, where all imperfections would be done away with. The Professor, as we all know, is a warm-hearted man, with the spiritual interests of the deaf and dumb ever uppermost in his mind and in his heart; and it is the prayer of all that he may be spared to labor, at least until some "Elisha" appear who shall be able to wear his mantle and carry his work to completion.

Mr. Bartlett's remarks were followed by a sermon from Wm. H. Weeks, a deaf-mute teacher in the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn. His text was, "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall." (1 Corinthians, x, 12.) A text more appropriate to the weather outside during the delivery of the sermon could not well have been selected. The sidewalks were covered with ice; a drizzling rain, freezing as it fell, had made care in walking very necessary; and although the preacher did not once allude to it, confining himself to

spiritual things, yet the connection must have been plain to all. He commanded attention in an unusual degree. We have full reports of all the above sermons, and would be glad to have them published for the benefit of fellow-mutes.

In the evening a general prayer and conference meeting was held. Mr. Weeks presided, and opened the meeting with prayer, and remarks upon the poverty and helplessness of mankind, and the entire ability and willingness of God to hear and help all who call upon him in spirit and in truth.

He was followed by a dozen or fifteen other mutes, (the remarks were limited to five minutes for each person,) and a very interesting meeting was the result. On the whole, we think it a good idea to have Sunday for one day of the conventions, when there are conveniences for services such as were had in Boston. It gives many a chance for religious instruction and worship who have no other opportunity, and seed may be sown which will be widely scattered and bring forth much fruit.

THE ELECTION

was the business in hand for Monday morning. The meeting was called to order at 11.15 A. M. by the president, Mr. Swett. The substance of the president's address was, that he had joined the association at a time when it was in a failing condition. He had determined to save it. He had worked hard, and devoted much time and money to establishing it upon a firm basis. He was prepared now to say that the association, thanks to outside and inside aid, would be able to pay all debts and have something left. He was not ambitious for the office, but felt as if his work was only half done; and if the society would elect him president for another term, he promised he would try to finish it, and place the association on a permanent foundation, after which he would contentedly retire. He asked to be excused for using the "great I" so much, as it was unavoidable; said that this was the first time the convention met on Sunday. It was his own idea, and he had determined to try the experiment. If it should be agreeable, he would recommend its continuance. Not being an orator, although he could *work*, he closed by wishing all a "Happy New-Year," and pronouncing the meeting open for business.

Previous to balloting for officers, an amendment was offered to the by-laws giving lady members the privilege of *voting*, while excluding them from *office* for the present. This was promptly carried by acclamation, and the ladies very generally availed themselves of the right, and their votes were influential in defeating certain personal schemes which came before the meeting. In other words, the ladies were too much for the lobby. The election resulted as follows:

President, Wm. B. Swett, Marblehead, Mass., re-elected; *Vice-President*, Wm. Martin Chamberlain, Marblehead, Mass., re-elected; *Secretary*, Wm. H. Weeks, Hartford, Conn.; *Treasurer*, J. O. Sanger, Westboro', Mass., re-elected.

State Managers: Maine, no choice; New Hampshire, Archibald Allison, Concord; Vermont, A. W. Ladd, Island Pond; Massachusetts, E. N. Bowes, Boston; Connecticut and Rhode Island, Wm. H. Weeks, Hartford.

THE ORATION

was delivered by Mr. Alphonso Johnson, of the New York Institution. His object, he stated, was to interest, if not enlighten. His subject, in his own words, was, "A comparison between ancient and modern civilization in regard to the happiness of mankind." No other subject, he believed, could throw so much light upon the facts which led to deaf-mute education, and, consequently, deaf-mute happiness. Only three things, he believed, were essential to happiness—virtue, knowledge, and the largest individual liberty consistent with

the welfare of the community. As the orator did not state his subject in the beginning, in definite terms, we had, on request of a reporter, given a heading thus: "The advantages accessible to deaf-mutes; how to procure them, retain them, and profit by them;" and we incline to think we were not much out of the way. The oration was received with much applause, and was a creditable production. It will be printed and circulated. Notice of price and how to procure it will hereafter be given.

THE CLERC MEMORIAL

was freely and thoroughly discussed on Tuesday morning. Mr. Swett, the president, and the person to whom is largely due the credit of starting the movement, briefly reviewed the past. The subscription started in Boston immediately after the death of Mr. Clerc, which went not abroad; the election of officers at Ithaca, N. Y., who did nothing; the action at Concord, N. H., resulting in the location of a Central Association in Washington; the successful starting of a subscription for New England at a levee in Boston, which secured quite a sum; the sudden rustling among the inactive New Yorkers, and their action at Albany, where was appointed a committee of seven from all parts of the country, to whom was committed the whole thing. He contended that if New York had put the Ithaca plan in operation immediately after the convention there, no other plans would have been offered. Perhaps it was best, on the whole, that operations had been deferred till the Albany Convention, as the plan there adopted met with general approval, and the meeting he was addressing proposed to ratify the action of that convention. William H. Weeks, treasurer of the fund accumulating at Hartford, rendered an encouraging report of the progress made. "Old Tom Brown," chairman of the Albany Committee, gave in his report: Said that the committee were hard at work, and wished to be let alone for another year. Messrs. Gallaudet, Chamberlain, Wing, Johnson, and others, took part in discussing new proposition and plans, which were as plenty as blackberries in summer; but the more they talked, the more they got mixed up, and, finally, it was voted to leave the whole matter to the original Albany Committee, and do all that could be done to forward whatever plan it might adopt, or at least to wait till some definite plan emanated therefrom before offering any suggestions. This left things just where they were in the morning, and beyond ventilating ideas which may or may not be hereafter of use as raw material for construction or amendment of a plan, nothing was done. Only one thing struck us as good: There will come a time when each contributor will be desirous of voting in regard to the style and shape the memorial shall take. It was proposed that the committee, when issuing circulars, specify all the forms which the memorial is likely to take, and request each donor, in sending his contribution, to mark his choice of form; this to be considered his vote. We commend this idea to the committee as a labor, time, and money saving one.

THE BANQUET AND REUNION.

The United States Hotel is the most convenient in the city, and here the festival was held. The assembly gathered in the ball-room, a spacious, airy, and well lighted hall, at about 8 P. M. Here the time was spent in a social manner until 10½, when all adjourned to the two dining halls, both of which were nearly filled. After the supper had been disposed of, toasts, sentiments, and speeches were abundant until 12½ o'clock. Dr. Gallaudet, in proposing the health of the president of the Association, said that the *head* of the Association had obeyed the scriptural injunction to live by the sweat (Swett) of its brow. Mr. Swett, in reply, said he was *green* as yet, and didn't know what to say. To which was replied,

"Well, then, we may hope for more fruit, for greenness is a sign of vigor." Old Tom Brown, the founder of the Association, was toasted and applauded heartily, and said he was glad to have lived to see such a crop from seed planted by himself. "The memory of Gallaudet and Clerc" brought all to their feet, in graceful and appropriate acknowledgment of benefactions unsurpassed in the world's history. Messrs. Gallaudet, Weeks, (the new secretary,) Johnson, (the orator,) and others, were toasted, and had ready replies to make. "The ladies," was responded to by one of their own number, whose calm, self-possessed manner and worthy remarks elicited enthusiastic cheering and approbation of the innovation.

Mr. William B. Swett, called up by some remark, said that he had assumed all the responsibility of holding the convention in Boston, and placing the Association on a firm basis, and he was now satisfied; he had "come, seen, and conquered." Not, however, to himself alone, be the credit. It would be injustice not to mention the exertions of Mr. E. N. Bowes, who had obtained much the largest share of contributions in aid of the occasion, and who had faithfully handed over the whole for the benefit of the Association. To Mr. Swett was due the starting of the plan; to Mr. Bowes was due the accomplishment. Mr. Bowes, being called out, was enthusiastically and repeatedly cheered. He simply thanked the Assembly for its appreciation of services rendered, and said that he stood ready to render them again if needed. The last incident in the dining-hall was the presentation, by Mr. Acheson, in behalf of those present, of a purse of about \$30 to Mr. Swett, with the request that he would get himself an overcoat to remind him of the *warmth* of their feelings toward him for his efforts in their behalf. Mr. Swett was taken by surprise, and could only offer his thanks and an assurance of continued exertion for the welfare of his fellow-mutes.

The word being given, the dining-rooms were vacated and a merry crowd quickly filled the ball-room, where they remained till the gas-lights began to pale before approaching day; and even then left reluctantly, casting many a longing, lingering look behind.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

During the night of the reunion the Board of Managers had a meeting, and decided upon the following arrangement:

The next convention to be held in Springfield, Mass., in the last week of August, 1874. *Orator*, Wm. L. Bird, B. A., of Hartford, Conn.; *Alternate*, Thomas L. Brown, of Flint, Michigan; *Substitute*, Melville Ballard, M. S., of Washington, D. C.; *Interpreter*, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York; *Committee of Arrangements*, Wm. B. Swett, Marblehead, Mass. Should the Clerc Memorial be ready for erection, and the national gathering therewith connected be called in 1874, which is hardly probable, all the above arrangements will fall through, and, aside from the election of officers, nothing will be done till 1876.

RESULTS,

briefly stated, amount to this: Three good, profitable, religious meetings; a renewal of financial standing, and the appointment of an efficient Board of Managers on the part of the Association; a wider and more thorough understanding of the Clerc Memorial project, and an endorsement of the action at Albany, which will give the committee additional influence, encouragement, and strength, and an uncommonly fine time for all concerned. To this result, hearing people contributed much by their pecuniary donations, and Messrs. Barnes & Buck, of the United States Hotel, did all in their power to make the stay of the crowd pleasant. The more credit is due them as they didn't make much out of it, and they knew they should not, but still were pleasant and courteous to the end.

NIXON.

THE COLLEGE RECORD.

SOME rather disgraceful scenes took place in the dining-room during the holidays. Jocosely inclined young men amused themselves by pelting each other, the waiters, and every one else, with bread and potatoes. One was so blasphemous as to throw a potato at the person saying grace, and we are glad to put on record that he was suspended without any ado. Putting wet paper-pulp in the key-holes, and anointing beds with slops and ink, and lying to the Faculty, are other amusements which some of these young gentlemen have indulged in during the holidays. One was also "rusticated" on one of these counts, and several received reprimands, and all were compelled to make good the damage they did to the property of the Institution. The miserable weather of the holidays, and the consequent inability to indulge in out-door amusements, may have a great deal to do with these disgraceful occurrences; but we think the students might easily find more respectable and less damaging means of giving vent to their exuberant spirits. It certainly is not very creditable to them that they should injure and destroy the property of the Institution, for the use of which some of them do not pay a cent.

IN the course of several visits to the cities named below, President Gallaudet has secured the following contributions toward the purchase of Kendall Green, or rather toward the liquidation of liabilities that have accrued, or will accrue, before an appropriation by Congress can be made available. In view of some unfriendly reports that have been circulated, to the effect that this money has been raised to relieve embarrassment of the College, it is proper to state that, though the acquisition of Kendall Green will prove of great advantage in many ways, yet it is a matter quite apart from the financial prosperity of the Institution. No portion of this subscription money is to be applied, nor was any money needed other than that appropriated by Congress, to the support of the Institution.

From Philadelphia.—Hon. A. E. Borie, \$250; Clement Biddle, Esq., \$250; J. Harrison, Jr., Esq., \$250; William Welsh, Esq., \$250; A. J. Drexel, \$250; M. Baird & Co., \$250; H. P. McKean, Esq., \$250; Wm. Sellers & Co., \$250; Jay Cooke & Co., \$250; J. S. Lentz, Esq., \$250; John Farnum, \$100; Hon. Horace Binney, \$100; J. L. Claghorn, Esq., \$100; Charles Wheeler, Esq., \$100; Messrs. C & H. Borie, \$100; Jacob P. Jones, Esq., \$100; Samuel Welsh, Esq., \$100; Thomas H. Powers, Esq., \$100; G. F. Tyler, Esq., \$100; H. G. Morris, Esq., \$100; H. C. Gibson, Esq., \$100; H. Geiger, Esq., \$50; J. M. Whitall, Esq., \$50; J. E. Caldwell, Esq., \$50; L. A. Godey, Esq., \$25; Charles Yarnall, Esq., \$25; total, \$3,800.

From Hartford, Connecticut.—Edson Fessenden, Esq., \$1,000; Thomas Smith, Esq., \$1,000; T. M. Allyn, Esq., \$500; Mrs. S. Colt, \$250; C. C. Lyman, Esq., \$200; J. F. Burns, Esq., \$50; Total, \$3,000.

Grand total, \$6,800.

THERE are two vacant berths in room 4, and two or three rather downcast countenances.

THE class in logic is a conglomeration of Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores, to the infinite disgust of the first-mentioned.

THE *Deaf-Mute Advance* informs its readers that Mrs. Thomas H. Gallaudet is still a *livee*. What sort of a thing may a *livee* be?

PROF. CHICKERING takes charge of Prof. Spencer's class in physiology, by which arrangement the Seniors bid adieu to the latter genial instructor.

THE new billiard tables in the gymnasium were well patronized by the students during the holidays. The bowling-alley also was frequently visited.

THE H-street railway is laying a second track, to accommodate the increase of business consequent upon the completion of the pavement to this Institution.

THE Seniors formed a class society some time ago, but meetings thereof have not been held very regularly, and the interest manifested in it is hardly creditable to the class.

DR. LINCOLN held a levee in the Library a few days ago, which was numerously attended by the students. Fears of the small-pox are lessening, while sore arms are on the increase.

THE Literary Society has been christened. It is to be known to fame as "The Literary Society of the National Deaf-Mute College." No chance to confound it with other organizations.

THE new laboratory is nearly finished, and the class in chemistry will soon receive the benefits of practical illustrations and experiments, without which the study at best is obscure and profitless.

THE *Deaf-Mute Advance* has just discovered that there is a College for deaf-mutes in this city. For particulars we would refer it to Mr. J. H. Logan, of '69, if he has not forgotten all about it.

"SCHOOLMASTER" Denison is rapidly regaining his health, whereat his many friends rejoice, as doth also his fiery charger, which hopes soon to take a sniff of fresh air with the jolly James astride him.

CLASS in Geometry.—*Professor*: Define a point. *Freshman*: A point is the essence of a joke, and has neither length, breadth, nor thickness. *Professor*, (*loquitur*): No wonder that many people fail to see it.

THE clerk of the weather, who frowned most forbiddingly throughout the holidays, came out on Tuesday morning with a radiant smile, and, we half suspect, a low chuckle at our comments in regard to his fickleness.

THE question is mooted whether Tuck ('70) reached the "sunset land" with topknot secure. His glossy raven locks were always the pride of his heart, and 'tis hoped no wandering Lo appropriated them for his own use.

THE summary manner in which the Faculty has dealt with those students guilty of the recent disturbances in the dining-room and College hall will doubtless have a salutary effect on the morals of other students mischievously inclined.

THE usual social gathering was held on Christmas evening in the chapel of the Primary Department. The few that remained entered into the festivities of the evening with apparent enjoyment. The party was, however, rather smaller than usual, and the chances for enjoyment less numerous.

ACCESS to the city is, or has been, nearly shut off by mud and water. The condition of the so-called "side-walk" along Seventh street has made many a longing cry go up for another plank-walk to H street, which was infinitely better than the bricks lying so uselessly beneath two inches of mud and clay.

WE would respectfully request that the Columbia Railroad Corporation devote a few of their cars to the exclusive possession of market-women with baskets and innumerable odors. Sitting down in soap-fat is getting to be an old joke, and if we pay our money we want our choice, which it is that we prefer the regular seats, however soft others may be.

AT the regular meeting of the Literary Society, held on the evening of the 5th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term of three months: President, Will. L. Hill, '72; Vice-President, D. C. Rogers, '73; Secretary, V. F. Holloway, '73; Treasurer, J. W. Scott, '72; Librarian, E. Stretch, '74; Tellers, Messrs. Reed and Wheeler of the Preparatory class.

THE Report says: "A little more than six years ago, Edward Owen, Esq., of Washington, presented to the Institution a note of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church for \$500. This note has recently been paid, with interest, amounting in all to the sum of \$642. This money has been set apart for the purchase of chemical and philosophical apparatus, the articles purchased to bear the name of the donor, and so perpetuate in the Institution the memory of his generosity."

AT the conclusion of the examinations a rush was made for the depot by those who intended passing the holidays at home. They made their exit with tumultuous haste, probably desiring to remain in blissful ignorance of the result of their passage-at-arms with the professors and fate. Rumor hath it that one or two wretched mortals succumbed in every study, but with a foresight truly remarkable had betaken themselves, bag and baggage, to lands where sorrows and examinations are unknown. It is maliciously whispered that telegrams of congratulations were sent them, probably in lieu of a better Christmas present.

INSTITUTION NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE understand that Mr. Roswell H. Kinney, a teacher in the Ohio Institution, has been tendered the office of superintendent of the Nebraska school, and enters upon the duties of the position February 1.

WE were in error in stating in our last issue that Mr. C. S. Zorbaugh, of the Iowa school, was the acting superintendent of the Nebraska Institution. He was requested to act in that capacity, but no occasion arose for his services, and he was not called upon to leave his duties in Council Bluffs.

THE Mississippi Institution has secured the services of Mr. Lawrence Saunders, formerly of the Virginia Institution, as a teacher, and it has now about twenty-five pupils. A new wing has been completed, and the building will now accommodate about fifty pupils, which is nearly all there are in the State of suitable school age.

IOWA.

SOMETHING has been the matter with both the heating and lighting apparatus of the Institution at Council Bluffs, and the inmates have been shivering in comparative darkness of late. Candles and stoves have recalled the primitive days of the Institution, and as evening study was suspended for a few days the boys had a "jolly good time."

The trustees of the Institution held a meeting lately and voted to ask the legislature to appropriate money for an additional wing, as the present buildings are much crowded.

The Chicago Post, of a few weeks ago, published the following; "William R. Craig, who built the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs, has commenced an action against the commissioners of the Institution to recover \$60,000, on the ground that the commissioners exceeded their authority in making alterations, whereby the cost exceeded the appropriation made by the State to that amount."

INDIANA.

THE pupils of the higher classes, together with the teachers of this Institution, have recently formed an organization which they have baptized "The Mutual Benefit Society." Its object is to promote kindly feelings and good-fellowship among its members, secure a pleasant means for the free exchange of sentiments and ideas, and, as its name indicates, provide a source from which mutual improvement and benefit can be derived. The officers for the first term consist of—Mr. S. J. Vail, *President*; Miss Naomi Hiatt, *Vice-President*; J. L. Houdyshell, *Secretary*; Mr. W. J. Kelly, *Treasurer*; and Miss Sarah C. Williams, *Critic*. A portion of the study-rooms has been set apart for the use of the Society. Here are ranged tables and desks, on which are placed daily papers and magazines. The number of periodicals provided is at present somewhat small, but it is hoped that it will gradually become larger as the Society grows older. The want of an organization of this kind has long been felt in the Institution.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF-MUTES.

THE Rev. Dr. Gallaudet reports on December 3, the first Sunday Advent, three deaf-mutes, with eleven others, were confirmed at St. Ann's Church, N. Y. During the week beginning December 18, a bazaar was held

to raise money to pay for the improvements and decorations which the church has recently received. The weather was unfavorable, and the results were not as large as were anticipated. As the bazaar progressed the deaf-mutes seemed to enjoy the opportunities they had for social reunion and a better acquaintance with their hearing and speaking friends. Christmas was duly celebrated, the evergreens, emblems of the eternal life the Saviour came to offer, giving special pleasure to those who enjoy so much with their sight.

On December 31st Mr. Samuel A. Adams conducted a service for deaf-mutes in York, Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE.

ON Sunday, December 31, the Rev. Thomas W. Berry held service for the deaf-mutes, in the sign-language, in the chapel of Grace (P. E.) Church. Although a wet day there was a large and attentive congregation, not only of deaf-mutes but of speaking persons also. The Rev. Dr. Leeds, rector of the church, assisted in the service; and read the following letter from Bishop A. C. Coxe, of the diocese of Western New York, to the deaf-mutes connected with Grace Church, of which he was formerly rector:

"BUFFALO, December 25, 1871.

"My beloved friends, 'Sons and Daughters of Silence,' don't imagine that I forget you. At this blessed season of Christmas I fulfil my promise, and write to express my warm wishes in your behalf. When I found you in the chapel all kneeling on your knees that Sunday, it moved me to tears. It was so delightful to find you persevering in the worship and service of the Most High, and to meet you there, where we parted so many years ago. Oh! may we all meet at last before the Throne of God and the Lamb, to praise Him with new language and with tongues made perfect for His glory. The Bible given by you many years since, for the use of Grace Chapel, was daily used by the House of Bishops in their devotions during the General Convention. By a vote of the House, it was also kept in view and open before the Bishops, to remind them of the Law and 'the Testimony of Jesus.' How little I thought that such use would ever be made of it when it was first presented, through me, to the chapel!

"God bless, preserve, and keep you. 'I commend you to God and to the word of His grace.' The rest you will find in the Second Epistle of St. John, for this occasion, and that my wife and children are the elect sister and her children. Your loving friend,

"A. CLEVELAND COXE, Bishop, &c."

Wm. S. Teel,

TAILOR,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

935 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

Between Ninth and Tenth streets.

SPECIALTY IN

FINE SHIRTS TO ORDER.

Balm of Life.

This marvelous curative and universal alleviator is clear, clean, and harmless. Whether internally taken or externally applied, it does no harm. Its power is invincible, while it acts without giving pain. Its careless use will not injure any one, but its judicious use will never fail to do good, if not effect a cure.

Directions and testimonials can be had at the TEMPLE OF HEALTH, corner Ninth and H streets, Washington, D. C., where also a trial bottle can be had, for which, should it prove not to be beneficial, when used as directed, the purchase money will be refunded. Here the *Balm of Life* is manufactured, and here its discoverer will give professional advice as to the best methods of using it. Here, too, the invalid, poor, and orphans are supplied with the *Balm of Life* without money and without stint.

The MEDICAL FACULTY—if the incentive is to restore the sick and save life—will do well to investigate and learn the facts of the cases which are advertised as having been palliated or cured by the *Balm of Life*.

Discoverer and Proprietor,

T. A. COOK.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

Letter from General Howard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1871.

PROF. T. A. COOK:

Dear Sir—I have for some time used the *Balm of Life* in my family as a wash, and have found it all you recommend. I am glad to join others in commending an article that is evidently doing so much good.

Yours truly,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Letter of F. H. Smith, Stenographer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1871.

PROF. T. A. COOK:

We have used "Cook's Balm of Life" in our family during the past three or four months as an anti-dyspeptic, and as a tonic for the hair, and although I had, at first, no faith whatever in it, as a medicine, the result has made me one of your converts, and you could hardly say anything in its praise for these purposes that I should not be prepared to endorse.

F. H. SMITH,
Stenographer, 520 Third street Northwest.